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**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
EASTERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK**

OLGA RODRIGUEZ PASTOR

Plaintiff,

-against-

HARLEM 421 FOOD CORP. (DBA
KEYFOOD SUPERMARKET) And
ROBERTO ESPINAL

Defendant.

-----X

COMPLAINT

under 29 U.S.C. § 216(b)

ECF Case

OLGA RODRIGUEZ PASTOR, (“Plaintiff”), individually by and through her attorneys, Stillman Legal, P.C., upon their knowledge and belief, and as against HARLEM 421 FOOD CORP. (DBA KEYFOOD SUPERMARKET) and ROBERTO ESPINAL (each an “Individual Defendant” and collectively with “Defendant Corporation”, “Defendant”), allege as follows:

NATURE OF THE ACTION

1. Plaintiff is an employee of Defendant, employed to work at the produce section in a Supermarket known as Key Food in the Harlem section of New York.
2. The defendant owns, operates, and/or controlled a Supermarket located at 421 West 125th Street, New York NY 10027.
3. Plaintiff was employed by Defendant to work in the produce section of the supermarket, making salads and cutting fruit.

4. At all times relevant to this complaint, Plaintiff worked for Defendant in excess of 40 hours per week, without appropriate compensation for the hours over 40 per week that he worked. Rather, Defendant failed to pay Plaintiff appropriately for any hours worked over 40, either at the straight rate of pay or for any additional overtime premium.

5. Plaintiff now brings this action, for unpaid minimum wages and overtime wages pursuant to the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938, 29 U.S.C. § 201 *et seq.* (“FLSA”), and for violations of the N.Y. Lab. Law §§ 190 *et seq.* and 650 *et seq.* (the “NYLL”), and the “spread of hours” and overtime wage orders of the New York Commission of Labor codified at N.Y. COMP. CODES R. & REGS. tit. 12, § 137-1.7 (2006) including applicable liquidated damages, interest, attorneys’ fees, and costs.

JURISDICTION AND VENUE

6. This Court has subject matter jurisdiction pursuant to 29 U.S.C. § 216(b) (FLSA), 28 U.S.C. § 1337 (interstate commerce), and 28 U.S.C. § 1331 (federal question). Supplemental jurisdiction over Plaintiff’s state law claims is conferred by 28 U.S.C. § 1367(a).

7. The venue is proper in this District under 28 U.S.C. § 391(b) and (c) because all or a substantial part of the events or omissions giving rise to the claims occurred in this district, Defendant operates their businesses in this district, and Plaintiff was employed by Defendant in this district.

THE PARTIES

Plaintiff

8. Olga Rodriguez Pastor (“Plaintiff Rodriguez Pastor”) is an adult individual residing in Manhattan, New York.

9. Plaintiff was employed by Defendant from 2017 and continues to work for Defendant as of the writing of this Complaint (December 28, 2021).

10. Plaintiff was hired to work in the produce section of a busy supermarket preparing salads and fruits from Monday through Sunday for on or about 45-48 hours per week.

11. Plaintiff earned \$10 per hour from 2017 until 2019. In 2019 her salary was raised to \$15 but Defendant failed to pay her the overtime required by the FLSA and NYLL.

Defendant

12. At all times, relevant to this complaint, Defendant owned, operated a supermarket known as KeyFood Fresh Supermarket.

13. Defendant Roberto Espinal is an individual engaging (or who was engaged) in business in this judicial district during the relevant time period.

14. Defendant Roberto Espinal is sued in his individual capacity as, on information and belief, he is an owner, officer, and/or agent of Defendant Corporation.

15. Upon information and belief, Defendant Roberto Espinal possesses or possessed operational control over Defendant Corporation, possesses or possessed an ownership interest in Defendant Corporation, and controls or controlled significant functions of Defendant Corporation.

16. Defendant Roberto Espinal determined the wages and compensation of the employees of Defendant, including Plaintiff, and established the schedules of the employees, maintained employees' records, and had the authority to hire and fire employees.

FACTUAL ALLEGATIONS

Defendant Constitute Joint Employers

17. Defendant owned, operated, and/or controlled a supermarket named KeyFood in the Harlem neighborhood of New York City/Manhattan.

18. Upon information and belief, individual Defendant Roberto Espinal had operational control over the Defendant Corporation, possessed an ownership interest in Defendant Corporation, and controlled significant functions of Defendant Corporation.

19. Defendants are associated and joint employers, act in the interest of each other with respect to employees, pay employees by the same method, and share control over the employees.

20. Defendant possessed substantial control over Plaintiff (and other similarly situated employees) working conditions, and over the policies and practices with respect to the employment and compensation of Plaintiff, and all similarly situated individuals, referred to herein.

21. Defendant jointly employed Plaintiff, and all similarly situated individuals and is her (and all similarly situated individuals') employee within the meaning of 29 U.S.C. 201 *et seq.* and the NYLL.

22. In the alternative, Defendant constitutes a single employer of Plaintiff and/or similarly situated individuals.

23. At all relevant times, Defendant was Plaintiff's employer within the meaning of the FLSA and New York Labor Law. The defendant had the power to hire and fire Plaintiff, control the terms and conditions of employment, and determine the rate and method of compensation in exchange for their services.

24. In each year from 2016 to the present, Defendant, both separately and jointly, had a gross annual volume of sales of not less than \$500,000 (exclusive of excise taxes at the retail level that are separately stated).

Plaintiff Olga Rodriguez Pastor

25. Plaintiff Rodriguez Pastor has been employed by Defendants from on or about June 2017 until the present time.

26. Plaintiff was hired to work at the produce section of the supermarket making salads and cutting fruit.

27. Plaintiff worked Monday through Sunday from 9:00 am until 4:00 or 4:30 pm daily with a break that was deducted but that she rarely took because of the amount of work she was given. She complained various times about not having a break.

28. Defendants kept track of her time as Plaintiff had to punch in and out daily.

29. Plaintiff Rodriguez Pastor's work duties required neither discretion nor independent judgment.

30. Plaintiff Rodriguez Pastor regularly worked more than 40 hours per week.

31. Plaintiff was paid \$10 per hour cash from the beginning of her employment until January 2019 when she started receiving \$15 per hour

32. On or about June 20th, 2021, Plaintiff Pastor started receiving pay statements, and at the same time, the amount of time that she worked per week decreased by 10-15 hours per week. (See Exhibit)

33. Throughout her employment with Defendant, Plaintiff Rodriguez Pastor was paid by company check. Nothing in her checks indicated hours worked or amount per hour.

34. Plaintiff was never paid overtime at the required time and a half premium pay.

35. No notification, either in the form of posted notices or other means, was given to Plaintiff Rodriguez Pastor regarding overtime and wages under the FLSA and NYLL.

Defendant' General Employment Practices

36. Defendant's pay practices resulted in Plaintiff not receiving payments for all her hours worked, resulting in Plaintiff's effective rate of pay falling below the required minimum and overtime wage rate.

37. Plaintiff has been a victim of Defendant's common policy and practices violating their rights under the FLSA and New York Labor Law by not paying them the wages he was owed for the hours he had worked.

38. As part of their regular business practice, Defendant intentionally, willfully, and repeatedly harmed Plaintiff by engaging in a pattern, practice, and/or policy of violating the FLSA and the NYLL.

39. Defendant failed to provide Plaintiff with statutorily required wage and hour records or statements of her pay received, in part so as to hide Defendant's violations of the wage and hour laws, and to take advantage of Plaintiff's relative lack of sophistication in wage and hour laws.

40. Defendant willfully disregarded and purposefully evaded recordkeeping requirements of the Fair Labor Standards Act and New York Labor Law by failing to maintain accurate and complete timesheets and payroll records.

41. Upon information and belief, this was done to disguise the actual number of hours Plaintiff worked, and to avoid paying Plaintiff properly for (i) her full hours worked, (ii) for overtime due, and (iii) for spread of hours pay.

42. Defendant did not provide Plaintiff with any document or other statement accurately accounting for her actual hours worked and setting forth rate of minimum wage and overtime wage.

FIRST CAUSE OF ACTION
(Violation of the Minimum Wage and Overtime Provisions of the FLSA)

43. Plaintiff repeats and realleges all paragraphs above as though fully set forth herein.

44. At all times relevant to this action, Defendant was Plaintiff employers (and employers of the putative FLSA) within the meaning of the Fair Labor Standards Act, 29 U.S.C. § 203(d).

45. The defendant had the power to hire and fire Plaintiff, control her terms and conditions of employment, and determine the rate and method of any compensation.

46. At all times relevant to this action, Defendant was engaged in commerce or in an industry or activity affecting commerce.

47. Defendant constitutes an enterprise within the meaning of the Fair Labor Standards Act, 29 U.S.C. § 203 (r-s).

48. Defendant failed to pay Plaintiff at the applicable minimum hourly rate during the years 2016-2019, in violation of 29 U.S.C. § 206(a).

49. Defendant's failure to pay Plaintiff at the applicable minimum hourly rate was willful within the meaning of 29 U.S.C. § 255(a).

50. Plaintiff was damaged in an amount to be determined at trial.

51. Plaintiff repeats and realleges all paragraphs above as though fully set forth herein.

52. Defendant, in violation of the FLSA, failed to pay Plaintiff overtime compensation at rates of one and one-half times the regular rate of pay for each hour worked in excess of forty hours in a workweek, in violation of 29 U.S.C. § 207 (a)(1).

53. Defendant's failure to pay Plaintiff overtime compensation was willful within the meaning of 29 U.S.C. § 255(a).

54. Plaintiff was damaged in an amount to be determined at trial.

SECOND CAUSE OF ACTION
(Violation of the Minimum Wage and Overtime Provisions of the New York Labor Law)

55. Plaintiff repeats and reallege all paragraphs above as though fully set forth herein.

56. Defendant, in violation of the NYLL § 190 *et seq.* and associated rules and regulations, failed to pay Plaintiff overtime compensation at rates of one and one-half times the regular rate of pay for each hour worked in excess of forty hours in a workweek.

57. Defendant's failure to pay Plaintiff minimum wage and overtime compensation was willful within the meaning of N.Y. Lab. Law § 663.

58. Plaintiff has been damaged in an amount to be determined at trial.

THIRD CAUSE OF ACTION

(Violation of The Notice and Record-Keeping requirements of the The New York Labor Law)

59. Plaintiff repeats and realleges all paragraphs above as though fully set forth herein.

60. Defendant failed to provide Plaintiff with a written notice, in English and in Spanish (Plaintiff's primary language), of their rate of pay, regular payday.

61. Defendant failed to provide Plaintiff with paychecks detailing her name, number of hours worked, deductions, etc.

PRAYER FOR RELIEF

WHEREFORE, Plaintiff respectfully requests that this Court enter judgment against Defendant:

(a) Declaring that Defendant had violated the minimum wage provisions of, and associated rules and regulations under, the FLSA as to Plaintiff;

(b) Declaring that Defendant has violated the overtime wage provisions of, and associated rules and regulations under, the FLSA as to Plaintiff;

(c) Declaring that Defendant have violated the recordkeeping requirements of, and associated rules and regulations under, the FLSA with respect to Plaintiff's compensation, hours, wages, and any deductions or credits taken against wages;

(d) Declaring that Defendant's violation of the provisions of the FLSA was willful as

to Plaintiff;

(e) Awarding Plaintiff damages for the amount of unpaid minimum and overtime wages, and damages for any improper deductions or credits taken against wages under the FLSA as applicable;

(f) Awarding Plaintiff liquidated damages in an amount equal to 100% of her damages for the amount of unpaid minimum and overtime wages, and damages for any improper deductions or credits taken against wages under the FLSA as applicable pursuant to 29 U.S.C. § 216(b);

(g) Declaring that Defendant have violated the minimum wage provisions of, and rules and orders promulgated under, the NYLL as to Plaintiff;

(h) Declaring that Defendant have violated the overtime wage provisions of, and rules and orders promulgated under, the NYLL as to Plaintiff;

(i) Declaring that Defendant have violated the Spread of Hours Wage Order of the New York Commission of Labor as to Plaintiff;

(j) Declaring that Defendant have violated the recordkeeping requirements of the NYLL with respect to Plaintiff' compensation, hours, wages; and any deductions or credits taken against wages;

(k) Declaring that Defendant' violations of the New York Labor Law and Spread of Hours Wage Order were willful as to Plaintiff;


(l) Awarding Plaintiff damages for the amount of unpaid minimum and overtime wages, damages for any improper deductions or credits taken against wages, as well as awarding spread of hours pay under the NYLL as applicable;

(m) Awarding Plaintiff liquidated damages in an amount equal to one hundred percent

(100%) of the total amount of minimum wage, spread of hours pay, and overtime compensation shown to be owed pursuant to NYLL § 663 as applicable;

- (n) Awarding Plaintiff pre-judgment and post-judgment interest as applicable;
- (o) Awarding Plaintiff the expenses incurred in this action, including costs and attorney's fees; and
- (p) All such other and further relief as the Court deems just and proper.

Dated: New York, New York
December 28, 2021



Lina F. Stillman, Esq.